

Woman Suffrage.

The editors of this history assure us that there is no end to the favorable testimony from Utah, given by Mormons and Gentiles alike. We reproduce a part of the statement made in 1892 by Gov. Heber M. Wells. After pointing out that in some States lawbreakers seem to be afraid of enfranchising women, lest politics should become a demagogue's game, he says: "In Utah, Wells says that Utah's experience affords no warrant for the apprehension. 'For six years women in this State have had the right to vote and hold office. Have the wheels of progress stopped? Instead, we have bounded forward with seven-league boots. Have the fears and predictions of the local opponents of woman's suffrage been realized? No. The State has grown into low politicians, neglecting the common and stifling the noblest emotions of womanhood?' These questions are thus answered: 'The plain facts are that in this State the

II.

III.

The fact is to be noted that the present House of Commons includes 367 members who have voted in former Parliaments on the question; of these, 96 are opponents, while 171 are supporters. The editors of the work before us are convinced that the march of time is strengthening the ranks of the woman suffragists in the House of Commons. They point out that the first petition for woman suffrage presented to Parliament in 1867 was signed by only 1,496 women. The petition of 1873 was signed by 11,000 women. The petition presented to the members of the last Par-

IV.

M. W. H.

In an introduction intended for English and American readers, Dr. H. Timbrell Bulstrode, a member of the British Local Government Board, points out that the term "preventive medicine" in general is used in the United Kingdom and the United States in two restrictive senses. Although preventive medicine might reasonably be thought of as dealing with infectious diseases in general, the term is usually confined among English-speaking peoples to a few only of such maladies. When, for instance, we have mentioned smallpox, scarlet fever, typhus, and typhoid fever, and such other exotica diseases, as plague, cholera and yellow fever, we have gone far to exhaust the group of maladies with which preventive medicine in England and the United States is wont to concern itself. Professedly, indeed, to a much extent, diseases such as measles, chickenpox, erysipelas and puerperal fever are excluded from the scope of the influence of preventive medicine, but it cannot be said that hitherto any systematic attempts have been made to curtail their operation. Nor is it until quite recently that pulmonary tuberculosis, though it has now for many years been regarded as communicable, has been added to the diseases concerning which many serious authorities have actually acted.

Dr. Bulstrode also notes that British and American professional opinion does

to explain why Israelites were forbidden to eat the flesh of horses, asses, mules and camels. These animals are so useful to man that it is a pity to eat their food. It is in accordance with the feelings of the Biblical lawmakers. As for circumcision, it was practised by many ancient races, as, for instance, by the Arabs long before the time of Mohammed. Dr. Goldschmidt thinks that the sanitary value of the operation ought not to be overlooked. The Moslem lawgiver, as just mentioned, the Moslem lawgiver issued other regulations which cannot be improved upon at the present day. Thus he gave orders about the location of privies: these were to be outside an encampment, and the refuse was to be covered with earth. He also laid down that women were to be hidden down concerning the intercourse of husband and wife, and about rest on the Sabbath. For leprosy modern prophylaxis can add nothing to the Biblical regulations. A leper had to live outside the camp, and must not frequent public places. In the case of leprosy, the lawgiver issued abundant rules, but, of the whole, Dr. Goldschmidt holds that the endeavors of the authors of that work to lay down

the discovery of vaccination by the casual remark of a countrywoman to the effect that the milkmaids were immune to smallpox it is difficult to see how the disease could possibly have been introduced into Italy. It is certainly in accordance with common sense while handling the udders of cows in milking.

One of the diseases against which prophylactic measures have long been taken is malaria. The opinion that the malarial is contracted by merely breathing the air of malarial districts is now known to be incorrect. Koch and others having shown that the malarial parasite is transmitted by the mosquito, the latter, if not destroyed through the instrumentalities of certain mosquitoes. Although this fact had not been discovered in earlier times it had been observed that malaria was confined to marshy districts, and man had been taught to avoid the malarial air to drain marshy ground, with the view of rendering it healthy.

A memorable example of such an attempt is supplied by the Pontine Marshes. The large plain bearing this name, which lies to the southeast of Rome, was once a swampy tract of land, and was the scene of it is said that thirty-three towns stood there in the first half of the fourth century B. C., when the Volscians were still independent of the Romans. In the fifth century, the Volscians, having been defeated by the Romans in several sanguinary battles, were carried away to their homes and scattered throughout the northwestern part of Italy. Neglected, the houses of the towns fell in ruin and the district became one of the most malarial in Italy. It was not until 1877 that the Government began to restore this region to its former healthy condition.

We observe, finally, that, in the chapters on the subject of the child, contributed by Prof. Königshofer of Stuttgart, some general rules are given for the prevention of myopia. In early life. We are told that the child should not be allowed to read or to write until the child is 7 years old. In the first year of school life instruction should be given in periods of not more than two hours. Between the two hours of any one period the child should rest. In giving instruction, a distinction should be drawn between near work (reading, drawing and writing) and other work. Near work should be continued for more than half an hour at a time. The number of hours may be gradually increased during the year, but always by a quarter of an hour's interval at the end of every hour, half an hour's interval at the end of every two hours of near work and other work. Never, not even in the highest class, should the number of school hours exceed thirty-two per week. In the first year of school hours work, fourteen, that is, a weekly total of forty-six hours, must not be exceeded. This number of hours is only to be exceeded in the case of children upon persons who show a tendency to become myopic, or already are myopic, or are afflicted with myopia inherited, and therefore, the children of short-sighted parents should be subjected to the same principle. Properly regulated, however, any amount of short sight

When a man in a position of incompetency fails his own future, he fails the men, women, and children of his brand. A man has proved splendidly equal to men's cap. Although one worthy of equal faithfulness and loyalty with women, but everywhere are on trial, watched, men. They are still in a phase in the public eye, says "Democrat." Penetrating they fail on say, "This of her task," but failures.

Not being as was supposed teeth. Physically X-ray, cut of nothing, the afterward for Later a child to have swallowed but nothing with the same part of the autopsy multiplied many little connection of those physically injured. Had these blunders broadcast and would have been for the practice of them in this discarded.

We read the later in a certain church and nation. Even with a marriage and divorce and Nothing worse was charged, but we allowed to our churches while employment of the door to the profession States were in. This has been and we are recording the co-ister with a bureau is visited of his brother, fected. "He was the public says and we are condemn the whole

Men, at large for every line are mere line through unknown every woman's voice is heard by which all. If her craft a little boat plunging this cries out, "It woman should if the work is in an office claim, "It is girls go out they would into domestic woman who of a profession price is low that the indigent, but the equal to great and everywhere standing or merely as a brings down a The moment lightning. It follows audience look condemn. We arranged but Each one must a view of the of the Judge, are daring to through the of who are stepping explore new dous response borne by the are the much harder follow after Man has presence thereof right to every have a flaw in God solicited. The obligations to diminish for come.

When the Convention of pointing a of male soldiers stantly used they had elected voted by God had passed his Of this action.

The saloon the approval of the which in several which went through by and that the and Tucson would veto of the annex account of the on the suffrage on top and is a promising a sambar and

These are suffrage "or newspaper and After the Tucson from Tucson. A. O. Brodie's Suffrage bill The reason